

KENTUCKY

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[Vol. XII.]

PRINTER TO THE COMMONWEALTH.

AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

In an age of science,—at a period when all the old systems which have governed mankind for centuries, are revolving around and giving birth to new principles of reflection, it is your duty to examine your situation, and to estimate the particular station in which you are placed, amid the important changes which are bursting around you. Two mighty revolutions, that of France and America, have opened to the human mind a new display of our natural rights, and given origin to a system of thinking that aims at the complete extermination of those tyrannical principles, that once deprived you of your lawful sovereignty. They have taught you, that by nature, you are the rulers of the earth; that for centuries your prerogatives have yielded to the ambition of kings, and been wantonly the sport of every evil propensity of the human heart. This discovery by the bulk of mankind, has been made so suddenly, and the transition from slavery to freedom so instantaneously effected, that we should be under some apprehension lest we yield to those sudden impulses of enthusiasm, which new scenes are apt to produce, and slide into that dangerous extreme of action, which accompanies a precipitate change from adversity to prosperity. It is in a wide equilibrium of conduct in your national operations, between the extremes of phrenzy and supineness, that you are to look for every blessing as a people, and to calculate on a continuance of your independence, your sovereignty and your happiness. An intemperate zeal in works of so great importance as the proclamations of your freedom, precludes that maturity of measures which is essential to genuine liberty, whilst it is equally endangered by a lukewarm indifference to the concerns of your public situation. The first will recall to your experience, the calamities from which you are now free, through the bloody channels of anarchy and revolution,—and the last, place you in the same degrading condition, with the diffision of having submitted to slavery without a struggle for freedom. But whilst I have the consolation to think, that it is impossible for you ever to submit to the latter, without bringing into action the most energetic operations, it is an object of regret, which experience has taught, that you have discovered too great an aptitude to relinquish deliberation in what most materially concerns your welfare, and to yield to the impulse of undue enthusiasm, rather than to the milder suggestions of reason.

Before, and for some years after the revolution in France, there was not a more sober or rational class of citizens than the people of the United States. Having gained a knowledge of their rights, and of the powers which they had placed in their government, they appear to have yielded obedience, from a conviction of its propriety, and to have despised the attempts which were then made, to alienate their affections from their government. Their attachment to the cause of France accompanied its successes in the field, and the cabinet; but the misfortune was, that even after that nation had bid adieu to the principles of republicanism, & displayed every inclination to abandon the laws of humanity to the impulse of ambition, a great part of the citizens of America appear to have made no discrimination between the cause of liberty and the measures which France adopted to obtain it. It was this prin-

iple which gave origin to the spirit of party in our country, and destroyed that tranquillity which our remote situation and the good sense of our citizens enabled us to cultivate. To increase this spirit, which has so effectually agitated our country, as almost to threaten our sovereignty with destruction, a set of revolutionary philosophers sprung up, whose constant busines has been, to inflame the minds of the people, and to destroy all attachment to those energetic measures, which good government requires to protect them in security and happiness. Their constant aim has been to lodge such a power in the hands of the people, as almost to destroy the intentions of civil government, which neither political justice demands, or found policy can authorize. Hence it is, fellow-citizens, that you have been drawn inadvertently from the original purity of your motives in the establishment of your federal government; and are unfortunately verging on to that dangerous extreme in politics, which I have guarded you against in the first part of this address.

Permit me here to make some observations on the subject of government. They may, perhaps, serve to mature your reflections on that important science, and exhibit to you the absurdity of those visionary systems, which some delighing characters may be modeling to involve your fair前途 in ruin.

To understand the origin of political power, it must be considered that all men are placed by the hand of the Supreme Being, in a state of perfect freedom. In this state, which is called the state of nature, they are permitted to order their actions as they shall think proper, and dispose of their persons and property, within the restrictions of natural law, without the leave or the will of any other man whatever.—This circumstance of all men being born free, precludes the idea of a separate jurisdiction of action, belonging to any part of the human race, or of any superiority of natural privileges, above any individual, in the state of nature. Hence arises the perfect equality of men. Being all born promiscuously together, with the liberty of using the same faculties, the same privileges, and subject to the same propensities, with each other.—From the first view of this primeval condition of mankind, it would be supposed, that the prerogatives of perfect freedom and equality, would be with reluctance yielded up; that a submission to the will and controul of any other power would be to yield an empire containing every thing that his nature could desire, but this difficulty is easily obviated, when it is discovered, that although man has a natural inherent right to freedom and equality, the enjoyment of them are continually exposed to the violence of others, and too uncertain to hazard. Every man being possessed of the same powers with each other, and not choosing to be regulated by the strictest equity, must render his acquisitions, in the state of nature, too vague, and insecure to render such a situation the object of his desire; although he is in possession of that perfect freedom and equality, which, under the regulations of justice, might be the best guardians of his happiness.—It is this precarious situation which makes him willing to relinquish a state which is filled with continual fears and dangers, and to seek that protection which he can alone find in the power, the mercy & justice of a social connexion.

Thus it appears that the end of this social connexion, and the formation of government, is derived from a desire to preserve the lives, liberties and estates of mankind. In this state,

there are many things to be procured for the preservation of their properties, which the state of nature is necessarily deficient in; and which its very genius and condition precludes the possibility of affording. These wants are,

1st. A known and established law, received by common consent, to settle the difference between right and wrong, and as the criterion by which the occurrences between man and man may be fairly and impartially adjudged; so as not to permit the undue influence of interest to invade the rules of justice, or the bias of passion and prejudice to encroach upon the rights of others.

2dly. Another want, which the state of nature cannot afford, is an *impartial judge*, to determine all differences according to this law: and

3dly. A power to support the sentence when made, and to give it the execution. It is for the purpose of procuring these convenient institutions, that man relinquishes the state of nature, and prefers a state of society. The dangers which he is exposed to, when no rule of right and wrong is established; where no impartial decision, in the adjustment of his claims, can possibly be made, and where no power above another can be authorized to execute a righteous decree, when his privileges are invaded, for the purpose of retaliation, drives him into society, and make him willing to submit his right of punishing, to such powers, and by such rules as the community shall agree on;—and thus we discover the origin of the legislative, the judiciary and executive branches of government.

But notwithstanding men have given up the prerogatives they enjoyed in a state of nature, when they entered into the social union, it must not be understood that it was without a reservation, or without establishing time limits, beyond which the society could not advance. They were only relinquished, to be so far disputed by the legislature, as the good of society required; which is obliged to secure the life, the liberty and the property of every member of the community, by providing against all those inconveniences which rendered the state of nature unsafe. In whatever estate therefore the supreme authority of a community be lodged, it is bound in its legislative, judicial and executive capacities, to pass and promulgate its laws for the benefit of the people, to establish indifferent and upright judges, to distribute justice by those laws, and to use what force shall be necessary, in the execution of them, to prefer the people in quietude and safety at home, and to repel the encroachments of foreign power.

When any body of men, (as I have observed) agree to leave the state of nature, to seek an asylum from dangers in the bosom of society, they become one body politic, wherein a *majority* have the most incontrovertible right to act, and to conclude on such regulations as shall enhance the good of the community. This community being established by individual consent, it gives power to this body of men to act as one body and agreeably to the *will of the greater part of it*.—This body of joins and consenting individuals, must necessarily move one way; otherwise it could not be an incorporation, but a divided mass, incompatible with our ideas of union and political association. There is also an obligation, on each individual entering into society, to observe the rules of a *majority* and to submit to what it may establish as the criterion of action among men; otherwise there could be no compact, no agreement, no duty, to bind each individu-

al, different from those which he possessed in a state of natural liberty. Further, if men in a political union, do not consent to be governed by the *majority*, it is impossible, from the nature of things, to collect the opinions of the whole, or of each individual.—And even if this was practicable, there would be discovered such a variety of opinions, from a disparity of interest, from the impulse of passion and of prejudice, that nothing decisive could be accomplished, all harmony would be destroyed, and the government no longer the rule of action, would only exist to fall into ruin, the same day.

It must, therefore, be understood, my fellow citizens, that no community of men, can possibly exist, without an agreement to abide by the determination of a *majority*.—There never did, there never can, and there never will exist a *free government* and a *free people*, without this right be permitted, within the restrictions I have laid down. It is a principle upon which the only perfect commonwealth can possibly be founded; and without which, tyranny, in one form or other, will certainly be established, be the exertions of the people what they will.

The strictures on the subject of government, naturally lead to an enquiry into the nature and effect of the present anarchical spirit which prevails, the opposition discoverable to the measures of the general government, and as these principles particularly apply to the citizens of Kentucky.

It has been observed, that the political operations in France, have had a very considerable influence upon the politics of America; that this influence has been much increased by the intuitions of a certain class of Utopian Metaphysicians, whose aim it was to inflame the minds of the people, and to destroy that attachment to the energetic measures of government, to establish a good order and harmony. These principles, lay the foundation for the present unhappy division in sentiment among our citizens; and in which, the nature of the present anarchical spirit appears to be involved. No discrimination being made between the cause for which the revolution in France was brought about, and the long black catalogue of enormities which shall blacken her history for ages yet to come, no impartiality of judgment being used to draw a line between a great and magnanimous nation struggling to be free, and one struggling to tear up by the roots the most sacred obligations of humanity and justice, a great portion of our citizens became the dupes of principles which have been unthankfully received, and as unwisely rechristened on themselves. They have divided from the party, which, glowing with the spirit of independence and patriotism, have resolved to think with impartiality upon the measures of France, and to support that government which fortune should render dear to every true American. This unfortunate division in sentiment, this dereliction of the candid investigation which appeared necessary to decide on what part we should think and act towards the measures of France, marked out the infatuated part of American citizens, as the prey of ambition, and as a suitable sacrifice to the delusions of empirical demagogues. Among this class, men of ruined fortunes, or disappointed ambition and of bluffed hopes, who either sought an asylum in voluntary expatriation or compulsory exile, became the most prominent in measures, which were to lay the structure of their own grandeur, upon the ruins of their unhappy country. Of course all the machinery of art was set in motion to

to the spirit of party when declining, and to blow it into flame as long as it existed.—The attachment which the people may have discovered to the government of their choice, was instantly marked out for destruction. France and French politics were always right, and the measures which were extorted from the American government by the injustice of that nation, were always the objects of reprobation. The duties and formalities which were used towards Great Britain by America, and which her own interest could not have demanded as sacrifices to her ancient prejudices, were deemed as the offspring of a desired connexion with that monarchy, and as an unjust partiality against the French nation. Even those principles of civil government, which the Americans had chosen as the basis of their liberty, were wantonly attacked, and worn to that flimsy texture, by the chymical power of metaphysical reasoning, which can never be embraced by practice, and are too inefficient to support a people who are necessarily governed by powerful interests and forcible prejudices. The sovereignty of the people was cried up in every pamphlet and every newspaper; they were told that they were the lords of the creation, that they should watch with solicitude over their freedom, that their government was verging towards aristocracy and oppression, and that they were then standing on the brink of slavery. It is no wonder that this language continually ringing in the ear, should almost induce the people to believe that government was unnecessary as it attacked a portion of their natural liberty, and that at any rate the measures which were adopted by the general government for their security and happiness, equalled the tyranny of Britain or the oppression of despotic countries. Fellow-citizens, upon this particular subject you can never err, if you reflect that government is a necessary evil which cannot be dispensed with; that this necessity for its existence, arises from the dangerous consequences which would attend the influence of those passions, interests & prejudices which you all must feel; that government being therefore necessary, it is neither prudent to put so much power in your own hands, as to destroy its intentions, or so much in the hands of others as to endanger your liberties. A proper equilibrium of power is consistent with wisdom, and affords the best protection against every kind of encroachment which might invade your happiness as a people. If mankind were entirely virtuous, government would be unnecessary; and the best system that you can now conceive of, would not be superior to the most oppressive. As this period can never arrive from the nature of man, it is his duty, dictated by his interest, to submit to that system, which has the most proportionable powers over the evil propensities and dispositions of his heart. Thus the crime receives its due punishment, which in its effects, establishes the order, the harmony and happiness of society.

The effects, my Fellow-citizens, which the present anarchical spirit has produced, appear in that diffusion of opinion on the subject of your national affairs, which places your liberty and your sovereignty in a state of danger. What advantages do you expect to reap from differing in sentiment from a majority of your sister states, when the united voice of America demands your unanimity as a necessary expedient for your salvation? If you be a divided people, you instantly lose that power which would make you adequate to the noblest achievements in defence of liberty.—Without this union, in vain shall you attempt to protect your sovereignty and independence, and seek redress from the ambitious designs of foreign power. Has not the justice of France winged itself against our commerce, insulted our character as a people, threatened our sovereignty and slighted all our overtures for redress of grievances, which were held out by our ministers of peace? Is it not time to alter those opinions as to the conduct of that nation, which you have without reflection adopted, and permitted to influence your decisions as to the measures of your own government? What hopes can you entertain in lying blindly attached to the conduct of a people, who have sunk beneath your estimation? Will the afflition you in the hour of danger? She

has neither the power or the principle to do it. Is she still sincere in her attachment to your interests? The laws of sincerity were never known by her, further than what her own interest dictated. Is she a pattern for your imitation, in the cultivation of justice and humanity, or in her system of government? The first she has long since sacrificed to pride and ambition, and the last she has made the bloody instrument of human oppression.—All the principles of republicanism which the solemnly swore to observe in '92, have yielded to the ambition of a nation buoyed up by success, and made insolent by the splendour which has encircled her arms. Religion, morality, the faith which ought to exist between civilized nations, have fallen beneath the ravages of anarchy, and afford a melancholy picture of a nation lost to honor, and triumphant beneath the accumulated weight of its own infamy.

TIMOLEON.
(To be continued.)

PARIS, July 6.
A letter from Bayonne says that general Kofcinski arrived there from America on 10th Mefidor, (June 28) He is said to have been received with the greatest honors.

July 8.
Bonaparte is said to have written on his departure from Malta to the Viceroy of Sicily, informing him that if he admits any English ships into the ports of that island such admission will be deemed a declaration of war by the king of Naples against France.

The French found 4,500 Tuks in Malta, whom they immediately set at liberty.

They write from Brest that the English had landed two or three hundred men at Conquet.

A letter from Egypt, dated Alexandria, 1st Floreal, states, there have arrived here from Constantinople several Frenchmen, accompanied by several Frenchmen, in the uniform of engineers. They have the orders of the Grand Seigneur that they should be furnished with every thing they should require for a French squadron and troops which were to land in the port, and which after having remained there some time, are to reembark and proceed for Aleppo. Several other Frenchmen are here besides, to prepare for the reception of their countrymen, and to form magazines for the army, which it is said will consist of 60,000 men. A firman of the grand Seigneur gives orders that the French should be furnished with every thing they want on paying for it. The French who are here have agents who collect every possible information relative to the Isthmus of Suez, and the navigation of the Red Sea. They are likewise to enquire whether the English have any ships in the Persian Gulf.

DUBLIN, June 18.
There is not a night passes over our heads in which some proportion of the rebels do not advance towards the vicinity of the capitol, exciting strong alarm, wounding the country and carrying off whatever plunder they can come at. This requires so much vigilance on the side of the loyalists; that all the armed associations are obliged to perform very severe duty. As an instance—the lawyer's cavalry corps, besides occasional calls, mount regular guard four times a week for 27 hours, without any interval of rest.

A party which returned yesterday from effecting artillery and ammunition towards the South, met numerous bodies of rebels which made their appearance on the hills in all directions and shewed every disposition to attack them, if they had not been deterred by the grape shot.

Patrols are incessantly passing thro' all the principal streets of Dublin; the neighbouring roads are all guarded, and barricades placed on all the bridges of the river and canals besides the garrison of the city, there are 4,200 yeomanry on constant duty; but they find ample employment, and we are very happy to hear of the arrival of some reinforcements from England.

Without ascribing any blame whatever to the manner in which affairs are conducted, we cannot afford the prodigy that hath hitherto appeared without the utmost astonishment: the effective troops, regular and militia,

amount to 40,000 effective men, to which are to be added 50,000 yeomanry of approved fidelity and bravery as displayed on every occasion when they have been called into action. Opposed to all these is a host of peasants armed with pikes and rusty guns and blunderbusses, who have found means to overrun three of the most fertile counties of the kingdom, and cut off for ten days all communication between the South and the capitol. Even now we are obliged to fight daily, to keep open this precarious communication.

A great part of the town of Naas is now in ruins, and such employment do the troops here find, that for the last 29 days, not one of them has been undressed, and some of the out posts are beaten in every night, and the corn and cattle carried off for several miles round them.

June 21.

Yesterday, letters were received from Enniscorthy, stating that gen. Dundas was attacked by a large body of rebels, who, after a severe contest, were routed with a great slaughter, & driven towards Wexford. It is expected that gen. Dundas will follow up this successful blow. The rebels by this defeat, are deprived of the posts by which they had been enabled to make incursions into the counties of Wicklow and Carlow.

The rebels who engaged gen. Dundas at Ballykilcavan, are supposed to have been the party who were encamped at Little Limerick, near Gorey, and had been led thence to Ballykilcavan, in order to force their way out of the county of Wexford.

A plot of the most extensive and dangerous nature has been discovered in the city of Cork, and a great number of persons implicated in it have been taken into custody. The city was divided into 137 fections, in each of which was organized a fejeant, and twelve men, who, on a certain night, were to rise and render themselves masters of the city.

LONDON, June 18.

A letter from India states, that it was the general report there, that a rupture between the English and Tippoo Saib would very soon take place. Probably many of our readers will be of the same opinion, when they peruse the following translation of the proclamation made by the governor of the Isle of France, for the purpose of inviting volunteers to enter and serve in Tippoo's army.

LIBERTY—EQUALITY.

The French Republic, One & Indivisible.
PROCLAMATION.
Anne Joseph Hippolyte Mallart, general in chief, governor general of the Isle of France and of the Reunions, and commandant general of the French establishment to the east of the Cape of Good Hope.

KNOWING for many years your zeal and attachment for the interest and glory of our republic, we are very impatient, and consider it a duty to make known to you the propositions that we have received from Tippoo Saib, by two ambassadors which he had sent to us. This prince has written particular letters to the colonial assembly, and to all the general assemblies in that government; he has likewise addressed to us a packet for the Executive Directory. First he demands to make an alliance offensive and defensive with the French, proposing to maintain at his charge, as long as the war shall continue, in India, the troops they can send him. Second, he promises to furnish every necessary for that war, except wine and brandy, of which he finds himself absolutely destitute. Third, that all preparations are made ready to receive the succours which they shall give to him; and on the arrival of the troops, the chiefs and officers shall find every thing necessary to carry on a war that Europeans are little accustomed to.—Fourth, finally, he only wants the moment when the French shall come to his aid, to declare war against the English, ardently wishing to drive them from India. As it is impossible to reduce the number of the 107th and 108th regiments, and de la Garde Soltée du port de la Fraternité, on account of the alliance we have sent to our allies the Dutch; we invite the citizens voluntarily to embody themselves in their respective municipalities, to serve under the colors of Tippoo. This prince desires also to have the citizens of color free men: and we invite all those who

wish to serve under his banners, to enroll themselves. We can assure all the citizens who wish to entitle themselves, that Tippoo will make advantageous treaties, which will continue with his ambassadors who may engage for themselves, besides in the name of their sovereign, in such way, that the French, who shall have taken part in his armies shall not be retained when they wish to return back to their country.

Done this 10th Pluviôse, the 6th year of the French Republic.
(Signed) MALLART.

BOSTON, September 1.

On Thursday evening arrived here, the ship Magnet, Capt. Cheate, from Liverpool. London pa. eis to the 26th of June have been received. Another Revolution in Ireland.

BATAVIAN REPUBLIC, June 18.

A new revolution has been effected here. Gen. Daendels with a party of grenadiers hath surrounded the house of the Minister at war, where the Batavian Directory, were at dinner with Charles Delacroix, the French Minister, and seized Van Largen, one of the Directors, two others (Weldridge and Forke) fled their places, and Vreede and Fyrie escaped, Van Largen is confined in the Castle of Woerden.

A new government has been formed, and the greatest joy prevails in consequence of this event. A general illumination has taken place at the Hague, Amsterdam, and other places.

The provisional government has issued a proclamation, in which it states,

1. That all such legislative authority of the Batavian people as shall require to be exercised for the daily and necessary interests of the country, shall, as soon as possible, be committed to citizens whose honor and integrity cannot be suspected.

2. That the late intermediary administration of the Batavian republic shall be required, as bound by their responsibility, to carry into effect the constitution of the Batavian people, in a speedy and regular manner, for the restoration and establishment of the constitutional legislative body.

3. That all authority of legislation, or, in general, of sovereignty exercised by the intermediary administration, shall, immediately after the establishment of the legislative body of the Batavian people, pass to that body, and after the election by the latter of a legal Executive Directory of the Batavian republic, all the executive authority which we now necessarily exert for the deliverance of our country shall be resigned to that Directory.

4. That we engage to be answerable for the just and faithful use of our authority, and the resignation of it at the time we have mentioned, to the Legislative body that shall be elected, or by delegation from it, to the high National Tribunal hereafter to be chosen.

"Perfectly convinced that what we have done will be approved by the majority and most enlightened of the Batavian people, we hereby command in their name, all constituted authorities, provincial administrations, or administrations of communes, all justices of peace, civil officers and commanders of the military, and all and each of the inhabitants of the Batavian republic, to obey our commands, and acknowledge no other authority than ours until the intermediary administration shall have met, which notification shall be made public, and be affixed up in such places as similar notices usually are.

"Done at the Hague the 12th of June, the 4th year of the Batavian Freedom.

"J. SPOOR, agent of marine.
"G. J. PYMAN, agent for war dep.
"J. C. A. GOZEL, minister of finance.
"R. W. TADAMAR, minister of justice.
"A. J. L. PIERRE, minister of inter-

NEW-YORK, September 3.
IMPORTANT.
The Morning Herald of June 4, says, "It was confidently reported yesterday that Mr. Pitt was no longer minister. Lord Grenville having actually been appointed first lord of the Treasury, and the hon. Dudley Ryder, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Tho' we think it not improbable that Mr. Pitt may never let his foot again in the House of Commons, we do not believe that his resignation has yet been accepted.

"The two component interests which form the present administration, both see the indispensable necessity of a change, and are sedulously preparing to profit by the event: the Gravilles with the aid of Mr. Dundas think themselves sufficiently powerful, to assume the lead: the Duke of Portland, Earl Spencer, and the Chancellor are of a different opinion, and are taking prudential measures accordingly."

September 10.

We have a report from Tortola, by captain Stuart, that while he lay there two accounts were received of Admiral Nelson having overtaken the Toulon fleet—that he had taken 5 sail and sunk 3, one of them a frigate having Buonaparte on board. One of the above accounts stated that Buonaparte was killed. Neither the time of the engagement nor any other particulars were known. This intelligence is rendered probable by the following from the Star of the 11th July:

Dover, July 16.

This morning arrived from Gravelines a neutral vessel, with passengers, with an account of a report there, that Admiral Nelson had fallen in with and defeated general Buonaparte; but the particulars were not made known.

Immediately after the taking of Malta Buonaparte left that island, where he left about 4000 men. He took most of the sailors he found in the port, and proceeded on his voyage; and according to most accounts he must be now at Alexandria.

FREDERICKSBURGH, September 7.
GOOD NEWS.

Captain Boyle arrived yesterday from Bourdeaux, received a letter the day before he sailed, from a respectable and well informed gentleman at Paris, which informed him, that Mr. Gerry was to leave Paris for Havre in two days, accompanied by a French gentleman whose object is to settle the misunderstanding between the two republics.

Lexington, October 3.

ATTEND TO THIS, O! CITIZENS OF KENTUCKY!

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Virginia, to his friend in Kentucky, dated Sept. 12, 1798.

"Politics run very high in this country. Every creature of the government party attempts to hallow louder than his associates, in order that he may be noticed by the president. In short, every waggon of that party expects particular honor or promotion of some kind. The president in a late reply to an address, intimates, that there is a faction in this state, "which must be hambled in the dust and ashes, before the indignant frowns of an injured, infatuated and offended country." The Kentucky resolutions have appeared in almost all the Virginia papers. They are considered by the government party as factions and violent, and as the forerunners to an open opposition to federal measures. But our real patriots and the friends to liberty view them in a very different light; in their eyes they are just and proper, and their only wish for you is, that you may continue to act, up to your declarations. It is of the greatest importance, that you should observe the same temperance and moderation with which you have begun. It will give great strength to the cause throughout the union; and in case of either a real war with France, or an enforcement of the sedition bill, will fill your country with thousands of the best patriots in America. Kentucky is now contemplated by many, as the only asylum from foreign or domestic troubles and from state persecutions. The ground you have now taken you can contiguously maintain, and as long as you remain on that ground, no man in America who is not the base hating afflatus of a despot can be persuaded to shed your blood on that account. Let every argument be used to prevent the rash and inconfederate part of your citizens from committing any outrages which may afford the government a pretext for punishing you for your present conduct, which, altho' strictly constitutional, is as obnoxious to them as the most violent outrages could be. Your unanimity is a most happy thing for your country. There

is nothing here but the most violent altercations, bickerings, and heartburnings: friends have raised their hands against friends, and brethren against brethren."

Extract of a letter from Tellico Block house dated Sept. 18, 1798.

"I have only time to mention, that 3602 Indians drew rations yesterday. I think the number to be near 4000."

The Fever in Philadelphia continues its ravages with increased malignity. The number of deaths from the 5th to the 11th September, are from 50 to 75, per day.

The Fever in New-York, is also increasing. Upwards of twenty die daily.

Lancaster, Sept. 15.

Died in Philadelphia, on Monday last Mr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BACHE, editor of the Aurora. The following is the copy of an handbill published on the occasion by Mrs. Bache.

The friends of civil liberty and patrons of the Aurora, are informed, that the editor Benjamin Franklin Bache, has fallen a victim to the plague that ravages this devoted city; ordinary times, the loss of such a man would be a source of public sorrow—in these times men who see, and think, and feel for their country and posterity can alone appreciate the loss—the loss of a man inflexible in virtue, unappalled by power or persecution—and who in dying knew no anxiety but what were excited by his apprehensions for his country—and for his young family.

This calamity necessarily suspends the Aurora—but for a few days only—when such arrangements shall have been as necessary to ensure its wonted character of intelligence and energy—it will reappear under the direction of HIS WIDOW.

HEREBY notify the public, that I have disposed of the Negro man SAM, which I advertised as a runaway, in the Kentucky Gazette of the 26th September: and that I shall not consider myself bound to pay the reward for apprehending him, after this date. JAMES GATEWOOD.

October 2, 1798. rt

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that all kinds of

Copper and Tin work are made and repaired at his shop in Lexington, opposite the office of the Kentucky Gazette, where the highest price is given for old Copper, Brads, Pewter and Lead. Those who will please to favor him with their custom, shall have their work done in the best manner, on the most moderate terms and on the shortest notice. THOMAS REID.

Ready Money
GIVEN FOR GOOD CLEAN
MERCHANTABLE WHEAT,
Delivered at my Mill, three miles below Lexington.

THOMAS LEWIS.
September 29th, 1798. rt

I have For Sale
A PLANTATION on South Licking one mile above Cynthiana, equal to any in this state, for beauty, soil, water and situation: There is comfortable buildings for a family, on the place. One third money, and two thirds in negroes, will be taken, if it will accommodate the purchasers. The quantity is two hundred acres.

Also another plantation near Frankfort, equal in soil, situation and improvements—for which I will take military lands, on or below Big Barron river. The titles to those two plantations are indisputable.

I will also exchange 200 acres near lower M'Afee's, for similar military lands.

I have just received a handsome assortment of

MERCHANDIZE, including GROCERIES, which I will sell low, in Paris, where information may be had of the subscriber, with respect to the aforesaid lands and plantations.

John Edwards.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, near the head of Salt river, Mercer county, a forel stud colt, 2 years old, about twelve hands high, blaze face two white feet, long tail, appraised to 210.

ROBERT CALDWELL.

May 1798.

CASTINGS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell a quantity of CASTINGS, at the most reduced prices by the ton. TOBACCO will be taken in payment. Those who wish to purchase, or exchange for the aforesaid article, had best apply soon, as he intends leaving this country for a short time.

JOHN A. SEITZ.
Lexington, October 1, 1798.

A TAVERN.

THE SUBSCRIBER,
HARROD, in the houseto lately occupied by Palmer and miles, a house of

ENTERTAINMENT, and is well provided with beds and bedding, and with every other article necessary to render the accommodation of travellers comfortable. He hopes by his attention to his guests, he will obtain a share of the public patronage.

RICHARD DAVENPORT.
Harroldburgh, Oct. 1, 1798. rt

NOTICE,

THAT application will be made to the county court of Washington county, at their February court next ensuing, for leave to establish a town on my land, lying on the Beech fork of Salt river at the mouth of Cartwrights creek, at the place now called Parker's Tavern.

RICHARD PARKER.
September 14th, 1798. rt

ALL persons are cautioned not to purchase any lands lying in the state of Kentucky which were entered in the name of Francis Epps Harris, or Benjamin Harris, which were purchased by the subscriber, a copy of which contract and obligation is as follows.

WE Benjamin Harris of Amelia county, and Francis Epps Harris of Powhatan county, and state of Virginia, do oblige ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, to convey, or cause to be conveyed to Green Clay, his heirs or assigns, all our right and title, and that the said Francis Epps's wife shall relinquish her right of dower, to all the lands located in the Kentucky district, in either of our names except 1750 acres sold to James Dorman and co. 1000 acres sold to Thomas Branch, patented in said Francis Epps's name, and one third John Eppings proportion for locating agreeable to articles of agreement dated 26th January, 1782, in testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seal this 15th day of February, 1782.

BENJAMIN HARRIS, (L.S.)
FRANCIS E. HARRIS, (L.S.)
Sealed, Signed & delivered, in presence
of PAYSON POWELL,
EDWARD HARRIS.

It is expected that no person will purchase any lands mentioned in the above obligation except as therein excepted, after this notice.

GREEN CLAY.
September 22d, 1798. rt

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the waters of the Brandy fork of Franklin, Bourbon county, a 3 year old mare, about thirteen hands high, a kind of strawberry roan, all its feet white, face, no brand perceptible, appraised to 61. 10.

SAMUEL CRAWFORD.
June 15th, 1798. rt

STOLEN

FROM my plantation two miles from Lexington on the 14th of September a bay horse about fourteen and a half hands high, a remarkable one as his right fore foot, has a piece of iron on the under-side of his right ear, branded RT, has a star in his forehead, paces naturally, and heavy made.

Any person apprehending the thief, or procuring me said horse shall be rewarded for their trouble.

MOSES BLEDSOE.

August 25, 1798. rt

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Franklin county, on the waters of Hammond creek, a bay yearling horse colt, about twelve and a half hands high, with his near hind foot white, no brand, nor any particular mark by which I can describe him more than above mentioned, appraised to 61.

THOMAS MADDOX.

July 17th, 1798. rt

FOR SALE,

ALL the lands belonging to John Cockey Owings, in this state.—Also his share in the Iron Works—for terms apply to

BENJAMIN ALDERSON, atty.

In fact for John Cockey Owings.

TOBACCO MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the manufacture of tobacco, in all its various branches, equal to any in the country, especially Bayview Hopkins, on Main street, where he intends to have a quantity ready for sale, wholesale and retail. Those gentlemen who please to favor him with their custom may be supplied on the shortest notice.

A considerable credit will be given, when purchased wholesale, by giving bond with approved security.

JACOB LAUDEMAN.

Lexington, Jan. 15, 1798.

THE COMMITTEE

APPOINTED by "The Kentucky Association for the establishment of a Vineyard," and empowered to procure a piece of land proper for the culture of the vine, have requested Mr. John J. DuFour, to examine the lands on, and contiguous to the Kentucky river, from Cleveland's Landing to Frankfort, and point out such tracts as his opinion will be suitable for that purpose. Proposals in writing, from the proprietors of lands proper for the culture of the vine, will be received by the committee until the 6th day of October, at which time they will determine their choice. Those who cannot attend the committee in person, will forward their proposals either to Col. Robert Patterson or Mr. John Bradford in Lexington.

By order of the committee,
Telle, J. RUSSELL, sec.
Lexington, September 24, 1798.

ALL persons are cautioned not to purchase any lands lying in the state of Kentucky which were entered in the name of Francis Epps Harris, or Benjamin Harris, which were purchased by the subscriber, a copy of which contract and obligation is as follows.

WE Benjamin Harris of Amelia county, and Francis Epps Harris of Powhatan county, and state of Virginia, do oblige ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, to convey, or cause to be conveyed to Green Clay, his heirs or assigns, all our right and title, and that the said Francis Epps's wife shall relinquish her right of dower, to all the lands located in the Kentucky district, in either of our names except 1750 acres sold to James Dorman and co. 1000 acres sold to Thomas Branch, patented in said Francis Epps's name, and one third John Eppings proportion for locating agreeable to articles of agreement dated 26th January, 1782, in testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seal this 15th day of February, 1782.

BENJAMIN HARRIS, (L.S.)
FRANCIS E. HARRIS, (L.S.)

Sealed, Signed & delivered, in presence
of PAYSON POWELL,

EDWARD HARRIS.

It is expected that no person will purchase any lands mentioned in the above obligation except as therein excepted, after this notice.

GREEN CLAY.

September 22d, 1798. rt

TAKEN up by James Smith and Hugh Gatewood, living on the Ohio, Franklin county, two miles above the mouth of Kentucky; two young Mares, each three years old—one a black, about four feet nine inches high, braided on the near shoulder & Co. and on the buttock; has some white on the right hind foot; panted and appraised to 15. The other an iron grey, about four feet ten inches high, braided on the near and off buttock S. the near hind foot white; appraised to 15.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Scott county on Eagle creek, two bay fillies, one of them 3 years old, has a small white spot on the off buttock; the other, a yearling, has few white hairs on her forehead, no brand on either; the older appraised to 9, the other to 3.

THOMAS MADDOX.

August 25, 1798. rt

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Franklin county, on the waters of Hammond creek, a yearling horse colt, about twelve and a half hands high, with his near hind foot white, no brand, nor any particular mark by which I can describe him more than above mentioned, appraised to 61.

PHILIP WHITE.

July 17th, 1798. rt

FOR SALE,

ALL the lands belonging to John Cockey Owings, in this state.—Also his share in the Iron Works—for terms apply to

BENJAMIN ALDERSON, atty.

In fact for John Cockey Owings.

TOBACCO MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the manufacture of tobacco, in all its various branches, equal to any in the country, especially Bayview Hopkins, on Main street, where he intends to have a quantity ready for sale, wholesale and retail. Those gentlemen who please to favor him with their custom may be supplied on the shortest notice.

A considerable credit will be given, when purchased wholesale, by giving bond with approved security.

JACOB LAUDEMAN.

Lexington, Jan. 15, 1798.

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

ODE.

TO THE FARMERS.

YE happy swains! your rural labors stay;
Seek out the shade, and flann the burning day;
Regale yourselves a moment while I sing
The pleasures that from Agriculture spring.

Look round your farms—how rich the prof-
pect seems!

The orchard bends, the field luxuriant teams!—
Hear Agriculture opens to our view,
A land of milk and honey, rich and new.

Here fine unbosoms all her golden store,
And wealth and plenty in your coverts pour,
Here fine fulfills her royal promise made
To you who seek her smiles, her love and aid.

Here fine delights your industry to blest,
And crown your toil and labors with success,
Thrice happy swains! go on and till your fields,
Enjoy the fruit your own hand's labor yields.

Rich are your gains, and happy is your lot;
Sweet is your toil, attend your peaceful cot:
Ten thousand beauties all around you rise,
To please the mind, or charm the roving eyes.

Here you may sit beneath your shady grove,
And sing and sport, in innocence and love—
No tyrant's frown, no despots haughty sway,
Can make afraid, or take your peace away!

But safely you may sleep, and safely wake,
And of your wine and fix tree both partake:
While thus you're blest, may gratitude arise,
To him who rules, above the happy skies.

ANECDOCE.

AN honest blad country farmer, meeting the
part of the parish in a lone lane, and not giving
him the way so readily as he expected, told
him he was better fed than taught. Very true,
indeed replied the farmer, for you teach me and I teach myself.

Will be exposed to Public Sale.

AT Bourbon court-house, on the
22d day of October next, and to
continue by adjournment, until the
whole is sold, the following tracts of
land, or so much of each tract as will
satisfy the tax and interest due thereon,
to the commonwealth of Kentucky.

Stephen Jett, 120, Fork Hinkton.
John Wilson, 8000, waters Licking.
James Newel, 400 Stoners fork do.
William Turnbull, 2000, Hinkton fork;
6575, south side Main Licking.
Thomas F. Bates, 4127 1/2 waters
Licking. James Getting, 2000, on
Licking. Francis E. Harris, 366,
Hinkton fork. Henry Cox, 260, do
1000, do. 1500, Branch Licking;
1500, do. Reuben Searcy, 2340, upfd.
Harrod's lick; 2150, Sycamore forest.
John O'Connor, 1000, Bull-horn
creek. Saml. Ferg, 12000, Main south
fork Licking. Christopher Ford,
1000, do. Obadiah Clarke, 4000, do.
John Bookers, 4000, do. James Jinkins,
2000, do. Lewis Ford, 1000, do.
James Trabue, 1700, Indian creek;
142, Hinkton; 182, waters Licking;
358, Stoner; 600, do. William Shep-
herd, 270, Hinkton. James Cleve-
land's heirs, 1000, Green creek. John
McCall, 1000, waters Licking. Michael
Yates, 250, Middle fork do.
John C. Owings, 650, Hinkton; 66,
do. 1000, do. 130, do. 800, Johnsons
fork; 250, North Elkhorn; 1000,
Hinkton. John Netherland, 1333 1/2
feet fork Licking. Edwd. Walton,
1000, Brush fork waters. Thomas
Walton, 1000, F. fame. Philip Pend-
leton, 2000, waters Licking. Joshua
Gott, 1000, Hinkton; 600, Licking.
Ambrose Rucker, 2350, Somersett,
Taylors fork Kentucky. Refon Virgin,
1000, Hinkton's fork Licking.
Thomas M. Fleming, 2500, on Sandy.
William R. Fleming, 2500, M. run.
John Tyler, 1200, Lick waters; 1200,
Licking. Philip Kres, 400, south
fork Licking. George Payne, 865,
Licking. Edward Atkins, 600, fu-
fork Licking. John Carrington, 750,
near Harrod's lick. Saml. Todd, 400,
Stoners fork Licking. Dickson Mar-
shall, 1000, waters Sandy. John May's
devisees and Joseph Jones's affigrees,
2000, Grassy creek. John Archer,
4265. Thomas Chinn, 1000, Stoner.
Albert Ruffel, 1800, Licking. Thomas
Elliott, 2000, south fork Licking.
The heirs of John Smith dec. 500
Thomas Jones, 150, Stoner. John

Maylan, 1000, waters Big Sandy.
Robt. Morris, 2000, Hinkton fork
Licking; 2000, do. 3620, do. Saml.
Haw's heirs, 2847 1/3, Hinkton;
486, do.

A list of land returned by the sheriffs of
different counties, as lying in Bour-
bon county.

John Curd, 1000, Indian creek.
James Garnett, 900, waters of Lick-
ing. William Mc'Kee, 400. James
Cobb, 1000, Licking. Daniel M.
Boone, 1000. William Lindsey, 500,
Licking. John Price, 500, do. Owen
Tedd, 400. Thomas Buff, 1250,
Licking. Joseph Field, 300, Strodes
creek. William Moreman, 147, pret-
ty run. Lamach Davis, 10, Houton.
William Jones 740, Townend. James
Lanier, 24, Houton. Thomas Garnett,
500, B. fork. Adam Goodlett,
1000. John M'Corle, 1000. Saml.
Woile, 175, Stoner. Robert Wilton,
200 Townend. William Brute, 70,
Flat run. John Daly, 15, Hinkton.
Alexander Hinds, 100, do. Samuel
Hinds 100, Stoner. John Hinds, 30,
do. John Hunt, 100, Flatrun. Wil-
liam Kennedy, 880, Beaver creek.
John Peeples, 90. Robert Burton,
4000, waters Licking. James Byers,
551 3/4 Troutmans creek. John Clay-
ton, 454, Hinkton. William Meri-
weather, 9420; 9187 1/2; 4396 1/2.
John Handley, 1000, State creek.
James Garnett, 700, Licking. Natha-
nial Henderon, 800, Hinkton. Tho-
mas Reed, 2006, Licking. Jeffie
Anderson, 855. Chapman Austin, 1100,
waters Hinkton. Daniel Henry,
1500, Licking. Ambrose Barber,
3000. Martia Pickett, 3750. Abra-
ham Shepherd, 1000; 1000; 531;
1000; 1000. Willoughby Tibbs,
1000, Licking; 500, do. John Dyr-
man, 170, do. John Davis, 719, Lick-
ing. John Gibson, 2818, Slate; 605,
do. 777, do. Thomas Marshal fen,
7500, Hinkton. Robert Buckner,
6500.

The proprietors, or their agents, of
any of the aforesaid tracts of land, ha-
ving any lawful credits for the pay-
ment of the tax and interest of any of
the lands aforesaid, are required
to forward them to the subscriber, be-
fore the day of sale, that they may
have credit for the same.

W. Morrow,
for John M'Kinney, late shif.
September 18th, 1798.

** The sale to commence at 12
o'clock.

A LIST of non-residents land return-
ed by the auditor, as lying in
Greene county, and will be sold for
the tax and interest due thereon, on
the third Tuesday in October next, at
the court-house in Greenburgh.

George Carrington, 1000 acres.
John Brock, 3000. Isham Talbot, 50.
Zacariah Johnton, 600 2/3; fame,
936; land 1000. E. Howell, and Ro.
Parker, 600 2/3. Michael Anderson,
5700. David Anderson's heirs, 5725.
John Fox, 400; fame, 100. Nicholas
Vols, 666 2/3. Thomas Edger, 100;
fame, 375. John Smith, 1000. John
McAlexander, 615. John Hunter,
400. Joseph Moore, 1000. William
Gunnell, 500. Josiah Atkinson, 400.
Isaiah Atkinson, 400. William Ed-
miston, 1000; fame, 500; fame, 405.
Sam'l Gilleland, 409 1/2. Anna Ed-
miston, 498. Martha and Margaret
Edmiston, 1088 1/2. George Rice,
1000. Henry Gunnell's heirs, 600.
Allen Gunnell, 1000. John Allen,
600. James Harris's heirs, 2400;
fame, 400; fame, 3000. John Webb,
2000; fame, 5000. Edmund Clarke,
and James M'Donald, 1000. Joseph
Saunders, 666 2/3. William Clarke's
heirs, 1000; fame, 1000. Peter Mu-
lenburg, 1000. William H. Parker,
1000. William Webb, 857 1/2; fame,
857 1/2. John Barrett, 200. Benjamin
Dabney, ex'or of Gregory Smith,
1000. Samuel Timley, 1000; fame,
666 2/3. John Bledsoe, 250. Samu-
el Squires, 300; fame, 150. John
Blanton, 163; fame, 200; fame,
3500. Charles Lynch, 400. Charles
Ellis, 708. James Cowden, 5000.
John Donnell, 740. J. Dunlap, and
Hilliges, 131000. William Smith, 1000.
Samuel & Robert Smith, 3000;
fame, 6000; fame, 5000. Nehemiah
Maydon, 1000. Richard Claibourn,
3632.

A list of delinquents' lands, returned by
the auditor, as lying in Greene county,
and will be sold as above.

Champion Harris, 4000 acres. Wal-
ter Grayham, 1000. George Malon,
1411. Clement Richards, 600. Gre-
gory Smith, 1500. Thomas Allen,
3000. John Fenton Mercer, 1333 1/3.
Thomas White, 50. Robert Regan,
6610. David Thompson, 100. Da-
vid Grinor, 800. William Harris,
295. William Hariton, 400. John
McCabe, 797. Joseph McCabe, 500.
Alexander M'Alexander, 350. John
Montgomery, 300; fame, 400. Jose-
ph Montgomery, 250. William
Price, 180. James Turner, 500.
Pierce Baily, 500. William Willis,
40. Martha Zeans, 20. W. & Tho-
mas Barrendius, 200. David New,
750. Edmund Rogers, 1750; fame,
1000; fame, 400; fame, 1200 2/3.
Thomas Hartley, 6000. James
Nourse, 1000; fame, 2000; fame,
3000; fame, 600 1/2. John Smith, 400.
Thomas Bull, 320. Smith Payne,
1000. George Slaughter, 1311.

The sale to continue from day to
day until the whole, or so much thereof
as will satisfy the tax and
interest due thereon.

W. BARNET, L. S. C. C.
3d Sept. 1798.

Last Notice.

LITTLE, or no attention, having
been paid to the advertisement on
the dissolution of the partnership of
SAMUEL PRICE & CO.,
they give this further notice to all
who have open accounts standing in
their books, that they now keep a
clerk on high wages, for the express
purpose of adjusting the same; and
that if these who are indebted to them
do not come forward immediately and
make payment, or give bonds or notes
for their balances, they may be assur-
ed that their accounts will be placed
in the hands of proper officers to en-
force the collection of the same.

Lexington, Sept. 12, 1798

ALEXANDER PARKER,
HAS JUST IMPORTED FROM PHILADELPHIA,
And now opening, on Main street, opposite the
court house, a very extensive

Assortment of Dry Goods,
Groceries, Hard Ware, Glass, Queens &
China Ware;
which he will sell on moderate terms for Cash.
Lexington, Sept. 24, 1798.

The subscriber wishes to hire (do you hear)
NEGRO MEN,
EIGHT OR TEN,
To work at Man's Lick the ensuing year.
JOHN SPEED.

September 22, 1798. 6t

TO BE SOLD,
SADDLERS' TACKS,
Of all sizes, at the subscriber's Nail Manufac-
tory in Lexington.

T. HART.
September 23, 1798. 4w.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber,
living two and a half miles from
Lexington, on Tates creek road, on
the night of the 18th inst. a negro man,
named Dick, about 30 years old, five
feet 6 or 7 inches high, with an im-
pediment in his speech, has a scar on his
knee or thigh, caused by a burn or cut;
took with him different kind of clea-
thing; he possibly has got a pass to carry
him through the wilderness, he is ver-
y active and sensible; all persons are
hereby forewarned from harbouring or
protecting him, or any boat passing
from this state from carrying him off.

Any person taking up said negro and
delivering him to the subscriber, or
securing him in any jail, so that he may
get him again shall receive the above
reward and all reasonable charges.

JOHN CLARK.
September 19th, 1798.

PURSUANT to an order of the
court of Mason county, appointing
commissioners to establish the
call and boundaries of an entry of
33,750 acres of land, made in the name
of Anthony Thornton, lying in Mason
county, and beginning on the lower
Buffalo road, which leads from the
lower Blue Licks towards the north
fork of Licking, about a mile north
of where said road crosses Johnson's
fork, running thence two miles west
and four miles east, then extending
from each end of the line six miles a
north course for quantity—I shall on
Saturday the 13th day of October, at-
tend with the commissioners to take
the depositions of certain persons, in
order to establish said call and bound-
aries. The commissioners, witnesses,
&c. will meet at ten o'clock in the
morning at John Taylor's, who lives
at the Lower Blue Lick, and thence
proceed to the calls of the entry.

ANTH. THORNTON, jun.
September 22d, 1798.

NOTICE,
THAT I will attend with the
commissioners appointed by the
court of Nelson on the twentieth
day of October next if fair, if not the
next fair day, at my house and pro-
ceed from thence to take the deposi-
tions of sundry witnesses concerning
an entry of 250 acres of land, where-
on I now live, made in the name of
Morris Brady, and do such other
things as may be necessary and agree-
able to law.

JAMES HACKLEY.
Notice,

THAT application will be made to
the county court of Bourbon county,
at their November session, for leave to
establish a town on my land lying on
Indian creek, a branch of Stoner, at
the place now called Middletown.

James Swinney.

Notice,
Is hereby given, that I shall
apply to the court of Franklin county,
in November next, for an order to ei-
tablith a town agreeably to law, on
my lands, on the Kentucky river, near
the mouth of Cedar creek, on the up-
per side, in said county.

R. PATTERSON, Agent
for the trustees of the
Transylvania Seminary.

Sept. 1798.

A few copies of
Rushton's Letter to Washington,
May be had at this office.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE Extraordinary.—Wednesday, October 3, 1798.

C. FREEMAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Lots of the Indian towns, from the North-Western Territory of the United States, now at Lexington in Kentucky.

R E SPECTFULLY inform the public, that he has been regularly bred to the art of PHYSIC and SURGERY, studied three and an half years with doctor Laurence, V. D. V. D. an eminent practitioner, and late president of the medical society of the state of New-Jersey; attended doctor William Shippen's lectures on anatomy, surgery and midwifery, in the city of Philadelphia—received a license to practice as a physician and surgeon throughout the state of New-Jersey, 13th of August, 1785, from the honorable David Brearley and Isaac Smith, two of the justices of the supreme court of the state of New-Jersey, agreeable to an act passed 25th November, 1783, by the council and general assembly of that state, for regulating the practice of physic and surgery.

Since which time, he has travelled through twenty-two different tribes of Indians, among whom he has resided nearly four years, and made it his constant duty to investigate and find out the virtues of all kinds of herbs, roots, plants and simples, used by them in the curing of diseases; by which means he has made a number of valuable discoveries in the healing art, and now (with the blessing of God) cures and gives relief in most diseases incident to the human body—viz. Fevers, inflammations, eruptions, hemorrhages, fluxes, fits, cramps, convulsions, head-aches, sore-eyes, bleeding at the nose, colds, coughs, pain in the breast, spitting of blood, pains in the stomach, indigestion, night sweats, inward diseases, low spirits, vapours in men, hysterics in women, difficulty of making water, bloody urine, colic, rheumatism, effectually destroys worms, cures fist and wandering pains arising in different parts of the body, the effects of the improper use of mercury, green wounds, old sores, ulcers, burns, scalds, cankers, scald-head in children, piles and fistulas, the whites in women, and all feminal weaknesses in both sexes; the bite of the viper, rattlesnake, and all venomous bites effectually cured.

The many cures performed within four years past, will fully appear (to any gentleman who will please to call upon him, being too lengthy for this paper) by papers and vouchers of cures performed, now in his hands, properly attested, and whose authenticity cannot be denied, hatters himself is sufficient to convince the public that he has been successful in curing diseases, and that this is not intended as an imposition upon mankind.

I WILL SELL OR RENT

The house lately occupied by Mr. David Humphreys in this place.

K. MC COY.

Lexington, Aug. 22, 1798.

FOR SALE,

Forty thousand acres of
LAND,
ON LICKING.

3,350, ditto in Jefferson county, on the waters of Bear Gras.

1,000, a pre-emption in Shelby county, Food's run.

400 acres adjoining the pre-emption.

1,000 acres on the Ohio, Jefferson county.

2,500 on the Ohio, Mason county.

2,000 do. do.

4,000 acres on the Beech Fork, Nelson county.

2,333 1-3 acres on Fern creek, Jefferson county.

7,000 acres on Rough creek, Hardin county.

4,300 acres in Mason county, on the Ohio.

4,500 acres on Green-river, Lincoln county.

750 acres on Cox's creek, Nelson county.

1,000 do. near the Kentucky river, Woodford county.

The greater part of the above lands I will sell very low for the next crop of tobacco, wheat, flour, hemp or merchandise.

DAVID L. DUVALL.

April 1st, 1798.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the commissioners appointed by the county court of Fayette, will on Saturday the 29th inst. let to the lowest bidder, the building of a bridge of hewed timber, across South Elkhorn, near John Parker's mill.

35 September 11th, 1798.

Notice to the Public.

WILL be exposed to sale at the Court house of Madison county, in Elizabeth Town, on the second Saturday in October, the following tracts of Land, or so much of each tract as will be sufficient to pay the tax and interest due thereon, agreeably to a diligent list set by the Auditor for that purpose:

Elizabeth Moody, 2000 acres, waters Green river. Anthony W. White, 800. Rugh creek. Robert Cobb, 600, Ohio, twenty five miles below the falls. George Underwood, 1000. Rolling fork. Nancy Cox, and Rebecca McDonald, 1200, upper side of Rough creek. Lawrence Grifham, 325. John Barnett's heirs, 400. Richard Larson, 3000. Rough creek. Alex. Marr, 1000. Green river. James Stode, 800. William Witherby, 2600. Nolin. Mojer White, 500 in the Barrens. Joseph Barnett, 30,000. Rugh creek. Charlock Cooney, 123. Nolin. Samuel Campbell, 1094. Samuel Culvion, 330. the Clift. Samuel Evans, 10000. Bear creek. Asa Graham, 120. Rugh creek. John Handley, 10,054. Green river, 3704 do. 4100, do. 4000, do. 2000. Panther creek; 1500, do. 5000; 5000. Long tick creek; 400, Nolin; 1000. Green river, 600. Rock creek. Charles Hickman, 1000. Clover creek; 1634, 500. Hardins creek. James Nourse, 1500. Hounds creek; 2000. Rough creek; 116. Nolin; 2000. Cedar 750, do. 4311. Rough creek; 1000 do. 2000, do. 150, do. 1000. Nolin; 783. Salt tick creek; 1200. Green river; 1800. Bear creek; 2000. Rough creek; 2000 do. 1000. Otter creek. Iacob Talbot, 300. Silverter. Nicholas Welch, 1130. Rugh creek. Richard J. Waters, 2000. Carty Walter Baker's heirs, 1000. Green river. John Combs' heirs, 200. rough and sinking. Thomas Davis, 3200. Dovers and Lombebone. Jhn Lewis, 82, mouth of Otter creek. Benjamin Pop. in the name of Ed ward Goodwin, 400. Rolling fork. Will A. Wethers, 500. Ohio, adjoining the mouth of 3 river; 500, adjoining the above. Richard Taylor, 1000. Panther creek. Robert Jamison, 800. Bartons; 750. Rock tick creek; 1472. Big cliffy. Joseph Allen, 1000. Hardins creek; 1000, do. Francis Bunt, 500. Nolin. John Fowler, 80,000. Green river. Matthew Ridgley, 1500. Nolin, 500. Mill creek; 200. Salt river; 1000. Nolin; 600. Ohio. Geo. Slaughter, 1500. Blackards creek. Thomas Watkins 1000. Rough creek. John Pippe, 4924. Jonathan Swift, 3400. Indian camp; 1050. Wethers' creek waters; 500. Simon Stippet, 1000. Lyn camp. Joseph Butler, 1000, do. Samuel Payne, 788. Iacob Thomas Dickson, 2000. Little yellow bank. Edward Ireland, 4000. Nolin and Rolling fork. Jeffs Hultingsworth, 2000. waters of Green river. Sampson Matthews, 4670 2. Cane and head of Bear creek; 1500. Clover creek. John Brown, 2000. Clift. Thomas Gaines, 620, do. John Watkins, 1000. Green river. Adrian Vach, 400. Ohio. Eliza Leak, 1000. Alexander Thomas' heirs, 2925. waters of Green river. Francis W. Eatly, 1000. Green river. William Wintre, 500. do. J. S. Whiting, 5079 3 4. Rough creek. William Weathers, 500 on the Ohio; 500, adjoining the above. Geo. Bourne, 1500. Green river. Thos. Baurne, 2000. do. John Swan, 1000, do. 500. Mill creek; 1000, in the harkens. David Bomf, 12,500. waters of Green river; 2,500, do. John Howell, 5,472, upper side of Rough creek. Lewis Ward, 322. Round stone. James Wilfison, 3000, below Salt river; 5,779. waters of Rough creek. John Hulston, 860, do. 640, do. William Fullerton, 4000, head of do. James Steel, 32000. Green river and Nolin. Wm. Bilingfield, 10,000. ditto. Isaac Bowman, 1,400. Delaware creek. Walker and Smith, 2,415. Rough creek. William Galt, 1,060. waters of Green river. Jacob Souther, 1,100. Rough creek. Peter DeOrgus, 500, do. Adam Hops, 1800. Indian camp. Israel Smith, 15,000. Rough creek. Ralph W. Hunt, 15,000. Green river and Lyn camp. Henry Work, 400. Nolin; 1000. Green river. William Russel, 3000. Nolin; 2000. waters of Rough creek. Hugh Bayley, 1,300, below Hardins creek. Archibald Crawford, 200. waters of Green river. William Herdman, 1050. waters of Ohio. John Hood, 3000. Nolin. Joseph Horn, 50, 400. Panther creek; 4000, do. James Morrison, 12,000. Green river. Henry Harrison, 600. Green willow shoals. Arthur Campbell, 400. do. Wm. C. Webb, 1000. Rough creek. David Barbours, 113,482. Ohio. Robert Morris, 75000. Rough creek; 5,200. Green river; 15,000. waters of the Rolling fork and Green river. Alexander Spotswood, 2,000. branch of Green river, called Pleasants run.

The sale to continue from day to day, till the whole is sold. All those that have any full credits or receipts are invited to come forward and view them.

GEO. HELM, L. S. H. C.

Sept. 5, 1798.

LOST,

FIVE BANK BILLS.

A MOUNTING in the whole to 200 Dollars; issued from the Bank of Baltimore, signed by J. Gofalmer, President, and Jas. Cox, cashier. One for 100 dollars, No. 14. X. payable to R. Graham 2d January, 1797. One of 20 dollars; No. 686. H. payable to J. Chew 4th March, 1797. One of 50 dollars, No. 725. N. N. whom payable not recollect. One of 20 and one of 10 dollars; numbers not known.

3t

A Caution to all Weavers.

WHEREAS, several persons have come upon High street, and purchased of me (or flaps) supposing them to be of my make.—As I have carried on the reed making business for several years, my reeds are known to be superior to any made in this state. I will carry on the same and continue in it, at my house on High street, opposite Mr. J. S. Moody's wheelwright shop, where I have a good sign, with my name on it, and a present number, I will tell no more needs in future, without the initials of my name braided on the end pieces.

GEORGE BROWNLEE.

Lexington, Sept. 15th, 1798.

3t

LANDS.

BY virtue of a decree of the district court, held in Lexington, will be sold to the highest bidder, at the court house door, in Mount Sterling, Montgomery county, on the 9th day of October next, (which is the court day for the said county) & the three following days. The sales to commence at 12 o'clock each day; the following tracts of land, lying in the said county, on Slate creek and Licking, to wit:

In undivided moiety of the following entry, made January the 21st 1784, to wit:

Jeremiah Foeller, ahee. & eniers 600 3/4 acres on a treasury warrant, No. 18,907, beginning at the upper most corner of an entry of 15,625 acres made in the name of Alex. D. Orr, on Licking, and running with his upper line 1584 poles, thence up Licking, and binding on the same, for quantity—which entry is surveyed and patented to the said Foeller; the one half being the locator, Simon Kennington's part, and sold by him to general

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